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(54) Title: HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES THAT SEQUESTER A β PEPTIDE

(57) Abstract: A method to treat conditions characterized by formation of amyloid plaques both prophylactically and therapeutically is described. The method employs humanized antibodies which sequester soluble A β peptide from human biological fluids or which preferably specifically bind an epitope contained within position 13-28 of the amyloid beta peptide A β .

HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES THAT SEQUESTER A β PEPTIDE

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the priority of, United States provisional applications 60/184,601 filed 24 February 2000, 60/254,465, filed 8 December 2000, and 60/254,498, filed 8 December 2000, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Technical Field

The invention relates to humanized antibodies that bind to an epitope between amino acids 13 and 28 of the A β peptide and to preventive and therapeutic treatment of conditions associated with beta amyloid, such as Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy. More specifically, it concerns use of humanized monoclonal antibodies to sequester amyloid beta (A β) peptide in plasma, brain, and cerebrospinal fluid to prevent accumulation or to reverse deposition of the A β peptide within the brain and in the cerebrovasculature and to improve cognition.

Background Art

A number of symptomologies which result in cognitive deficits, stroke, brain hemorrhage, and general mental debilitation appear to be associated with neuritic and cerebrovascular plaques in the brain containing the amyloid beta peptide (A β). Among these conditions are both pre-clinical and clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and pre-clinical and clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA). The amyloid plaques are formed from amyloid beta peptides. These peptides circulate in the blood and in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), typically in complexed form with lipoproteins. The A β peptide in circulating form is composed of 39-43 amino acids (mostly 40 or 42 amino acids) resulting from the cleavage of a common precursor protein, amyloid precursor protein, often designated APP. Some forms of soluble A β are themselves neurotoxic and may determine the severity of neurodegeneration and/or cognitive decline (McLean, C. A., *et al.*, *Ann. Neurol.* (1999) 46:860-866; Lambert, M. P., *et al.* (1998) 95:6448-6453; Naslund, J., *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* (2000) 283:1571).

Evidence suggests that A β can be transported back and forth between brain and the blood (Gherzi-Egea, J-F., *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* (1996) 67:880-883; Zlokovic, B. V., *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* (1993) 67:1034-1040; Shibata M, *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.*

(2000) 106:1489-1499). Further A β in plaques is in an equilibrium with soluble A β in the brain and blood (Kawarabayashi T, *et al.*, *J. Neurosci.* (2001) 21:372-381).

As described in PCT application US00/35681 and U.S. Serial No. 09/153,130 both incorporated herein by reference, total circulating levels of A β peptide in CSF are similar
5 in normal individuals and individuals predisposed to exhibit the symptoms of Alzheimer's. However, A β_{42} levels are lower on average in individuals with Alzheimer's disease (Nitsch, R. M., *et al.*, *Ann. Neurol.* (1995) 37:512-518). It is known that A β_{42} is more prone to aggregate than is A β_{40} , and when this happens, adverse consequences such as A β deposition in amyloid plaques, conversion of A β to toxic soluble forms, nerve cell damage,
10 and behavioral impairment such as dementia ensue (Golde, T.E., *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* (2000) 1502:172-187).

Methods to induce an immune response to reduce amyloid deposits are described in PCT publication WO99/27944 published 10 June 1999. The description postulates that full-length aggregated A β peptide would be a useful immunogen. Administration of a A β
15 fragment (amino acids 13-28) conjugated to sheep anti-mouse IgG caused no change in cortex amyloid burden, and only one in nine animals that received injections of the A β 13-28 fragment-conjugate showed any lymphoproliferation in response to A β_{40} . The application also indicates that antibodies that specifically bind to A β peptide could be used as therapeutic agents. However, this appears to be speculation since the supporting data
20 reflect protocols that involve active immunization using, for example, A β_{42} . The peptides are supplied using adjuvants and antibody titers formed from the immunization, as well as levels of A β peptide and of the precursor peptide, are determined. The publication strongly suggests that A β plaque must be reduced in order to alleviate Alzheimer's symptoms, and that cell-mediated processes are required for successful reduction of A β plaque.

25 WO 99/60024, published 25 November 1999, is directed to methods for amyloid removal using anti-amyloid antibodies. The mechanism, however, is stated to utilize the ability of anti-A β antibodies to bind to pre-formed amyloid deposits (*i.e.*, plaques) and result in subsequent local microglial clearance of localized plaques. This mechanism was not proved *in vivo*. This publication further states that to be effective against A β plaques,
30 anti-A β antibodies must gain access to the brain parenchyma and cross the blood brain barrier.

Several PCT applications that relate to attempts to control amyloid plaques were published on 7 December 2000. WO 00/72880 describes significant reduction in plaque in cortex and hippocampus in a transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease when treated using N-terminal fragments of A β peptides and antibodies that bind to them, but not when
5 treated with the A β 13-28 fragment conjugated to sheep anti-mouse IgG or with an antibody against the 13-28 fragment, antibody 266. The N-terminal directed antibodies were asserted to cross the blood-brain barrier and to induce phagocytosis of amyloid plaques in *in vitro* studies.

WO 00/72876 has virtually the same disclosure as WO 00/72880 and is directed to
10 immunization with the amyloid fibril components themselves.

WO 00/77178 describes antibodies that were designed to catalyze the hydrolysis of β -amyloid, including antibodies raised against a mixture of the phenylalanine statine transition compounds Cys-A β ₁₀₋₂₅, statine Phe₁₉-Phe₂₀ and Cys-A β ₁₀₋₂₅ statine Phe₂₀-Ala₂₁ and antibodies raised against A β ₁₀₋₂₅ having a reduced amide bond between Phe₁₉
15 and Phe₂₀. This document mentions sequestering of A β , but this is speculation because it gives no evidence of such sequestering. Further, the document provides no *in vivo* evidence that administration of antibodies causes efflux of A β from the central nervous system, interferes with plaque formation, reduces plaque burden, forms complexes between the antibodies and A β in tissue samples, or affects cognition.

It has been shown that one pathway for A β metabolism is via transport from CNS to
20 the plasma (Zlokovic, B.V., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci (USA)* (1996) 93:4229-4234; Ghersi-Egea, J-F., *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* (1996) 67:880-883). Additionally, it has been shown that A β in plasma can cross the blood-brain-barrier and enter the brain (Zlokovic, B. V., *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* (1993) 67:1034-1040). It has also been shown
25 that administration of certain polyclonal and monoclonal A β antibodies decreases A β deposition in amyloid plaques in the APP^{V717F} transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease (Bard, F., *et al.*, *Nature Med.* (2000) 6:916-919); however, this was said to be due
to certain anti-A β antibodies crossing the blood-brain-barrier stimulating phagocytose of amyloid plaques by microglial cells. In Bard's experiments, assays of brain slices *ex vivo*
30 showed that the presence of added A β antibody, along with exogenously added microglia, induced phagocytosis of A β , resulting in removal of A β deposits.

The levels of both soluble A β ₄₀ and A β ₄₂ in CSF and blood can readily be detected using standardized assays using antibodies directed against epitopes along the A β chain. Such assays have been reported, for example, in U.S. patents 5,766,846; 5,837,672; and 5,593,846. These patents describe the production of murine monoclonal antibodies to the central domain of the A β peptide, and these were reported to have epitopes around and including positions 16 and 17. Antibodies directed against the N-terminal region were described as well. Several monoclonal antibodies were asserted to immunoreact with positions 13-28 of the A β peptide; these did not bind to a peptide representing positions 17-28, thus, according to the cited patents, establishing that it is this region, including positions 16-17 (the α -secretase site) that was the target of these antibodies. Among antibodies known to bind between amino acids 13 and 28 of A β are mouse antibodies 266, 4G8, and 1C2.

We have now unexpectedly found that administration of the 266 antibody very quickly and almost completely restores cognition (object memory) in 24-month old hemizygous transgenic mice (APP^{V717F}). Yet, the antibody does not have the properties that the art teaches are required for an antibody to be effective in treating Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and other conditions related to the A β peptide. To our further surprise, we observed that antibodies that bind A β between positions 13 and 28 (266 and 4G8) are capable of sequestering soluble forms of A β from their bound, circulating forms in the blood, and that peripheral administration of antibody 266 results in rapid efflux of relatively large quantities of A β peptide from the CNS into the plasma. This results in altered clearance of soluble A β , prevention of plaque formation, and, most surprisingly, improvement in cognition, even without necessarily reducing A β amyloid plaque burden, crossing the blood brain barrier to any significant extent, decorating plaque, activating cellular mechanisms, or binding with great affinity to aggregated A β .

Disclosure of the Invention

The invention provides humanized antibodies, or fragments thereof, that positively affect cognition in diseases and conditions where A β may be involved, such as clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy. The antibodies or fragments thereof need not cross the blood-brain barrier, decorate amyloid plaque, activate cellular responses, or even necessarily reduce

amyloid plaque burden. In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof that sequester A β peptide from its bound, circulating form in blood, and alter clearance of soluble and bound forms of A β in central nervous system and plasma. In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the humanized antibodies specifically bind to an epitope between amino acids 13 and 28 of the A β molecule. In another aspect, the invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the CDR are derived from mouse monoclonal antibody 266 and wherein the antibodies retain approximately the binding properties of the mouse antibody and have *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties functionally equivalent to the mouse antibody (sequences SEQ ID NO:1 through SEQ ID NO:6). In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the variable regions have sequences comprising the CDR from mouse antibody 266 and specific human framework sequences (sequences SEQ ID NO:7 - SEQ ID NO:10), wherein the antibodies retain approximately the binding properties of the mouse antibody and have *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties functionally equivalent to the mouse antibody 266. In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the light chain is SEQ ID NO:11 and the heavy chain is SEQ ID NO:12.

Also part of the invention are polynucleotide sequences that encode the humanized antibodies or fragments thereof disclosed above, vectors comprising the polynucleotide sequences encoding the humanized antibodies or fragments thereof, host cells transformed with the vectors or incorporating the polynucleotides that express the humanized antibodies or fragments thereof, pharmaceutical formulations of the humanized antibodies and fragments thereof disclosed herein, and methods of making and using the same.

Such humanized antibodies and fragments thereof are useful for sequestering A β in humans; for treating and preventing diseases and conditions characterized by A β plaques or A β toxicity in the brain, such as Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy in humans; for diagnosing these diseases in humans; and for determining whether a human subject will respond to treatment using human antibodies against A β .

Administration of an appropriate humanized antibody *in vivo* to sequester A β peptide circulating in biological fluids is useful for preventive and therapeutic treatment of conditions associated with the formation of A β -containing diffuse, neuritic, and cerebrovascular plaques in the brain. The humanized antibody, including an

immunologically reactive fragment thereof, results in removal of the A β peptide from macromolecular complexes which would normally be relevant in transporting it in body fluids to and from sites where plaques can form or where it can be toxic. In addition, sequestering of plasma A β peptide with the antibody or fragment thereof behaves as a
5 "sink," effectively sequestering soluble A β peptide in the plasma compartment, and inducing A β to enter the plasma from locations in the central nervous system (CNS). By sequestering A β in the blood, net efflux from the brain is enhanced and soluble A β is prevented from depositing in insoluble plaques and from forming toxic soluble species in the brain. In addition, insoluble A β in plaques which is in equilibrium with soluble A β can
10 be removed from the brain through a sequestering effect in the blood. Sequestering the A β peptide with the antibody also enhances its removal from the body and inhibits toxic effects of soluble A β in the brain and the development and further accumulation of insoluble A β as amyloid in plaques. The antibodies useful in the invention do not cross the blood-brain barrier in large amounts ($\leq 0.1\%$ plasma levels). In addition, humanized antibodies used in
15 the invention, when administered peripherally, do not need to elicit a cellular immune response in brain when bound to A β peptide or when freely circulating to have their beneficial effects. Further, when administered peripherally they do not need to appreciably bind aggregated A β peptide in the brain to have their beneficial effects.

Thus, in one aspect, the invention is directed to a method to treat and to prevent
20 conditions characterized by the formation of plaques containing beta-amyloid protein in humans, which method comprises administering, preferably peripherally, to a human in need of such treatment a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of humanized monoclonal antibody or immunologically reactive fragment thereof, which antibody specifically binds to the mid-region of the A β peptide. In another aspect, the invention is
25 directed to a method to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques and to clear amyloid plaques in humans, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need of such inhibition an effective amount of a humanized antibody that sequesters A β peptide
from its circulating form in blood and induces efflux out of the brain as well as altered A β clearance in plasma and the brain. In additional aspects, the invention is directed to such
30 humanized antibodies, including immunologically effective portions thereof, and to methods for their preparation.

5 The invention also includes methods of reversing cognitive decline, improving cognition, treating cognitive decline, and preventing cognitive decline in a subject diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody of the invention.

10 The invention also includes use of a humanized antibody of the invention for the manufacture of a medicament, including prolonged expression of recombinant sequences of the antibody or antibody fragment in human tissues, for treating, preventing, or reversing Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or cerebral amyloid angiopathy; for treating, preventing, or reversing cognitive decline in clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy; or to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans.

15 The invention is related to the surprising observation that within a short period of time after administration of an antibody of the present invention, relatively large quantities of A β efflux from the central nervous system to the blood. Thus, this invention includes methods to assess the response of a human subject to treatment with an antibody that binds A β or a fragment thereof, comprising: a) administering the antibody or a fragment thereof to the subject; and b) measuring the concentration of A β in the subject's blood.

20 The invention also includes a method of treating a human subject with an antibody that binds A β or a fragment thereof, comprising: a) administering a first amount of the antibody or fragment thereof to the subject; b) within 3 hours to two weeks after administering the first dose, measuring the concentration of A β in the subject's blood; c) if necessary, calculating a second amount of antibody or fragment thereof based on the result of step b), which second amount is the same as or different than the first amount; and
25 d) administering the second amount of the antibody or fragment.

The invention also includes a method of assessing in a human subject the efficacy of an antibody that binds to A β , or a fragment thereof, for inhibiting or preventing A β amyloid plaque formation, for reducing A β amyloid plaque, for reducing the effects of toxic soluble A β species, or for treating a condition or a disease associated with A β plaque,
30 comprising: a) obtaining a first sample of the subject's plasma or CSF; b) measuring a baseline concentration of A β in the first sample; c) administering the antibody or fragment thereof to the subject; d) within 3 hours to two weeks after administering the antibody or fragment thereof, obtaining a second sample of the subject's plasma or CSF; and e)

measuring the concentration of A β in the second sample; wherein, efficacy is related to the quantity of A β bound to the antibody in the blood and the concentration of A β in the CSF.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the percentage of the A β peptide withdrawn from human cerebrospinal fluid through a dialysis membrane by Mab 266 as a function of the molecular weight cutoff of the dialysis membrane.

Figure 2 shows the concentration of A β _{Total} found in the plasma of an APP^{V717F} transgenic mouse after injection with either 200 μ g or 600 μ g of Mab 266 as a function of time.

Figure 3A shows the quantity of A β peptide deposition in the cortex in APP^{V717F} transgenic mice treated with saline, mouse IgG, or Mab 266. Figure 3B shows correlation of these results with parental origin.

Figure 4 shows the polynucleotide sequences for expressing humanized 266 light chain from plasmid pVk-Hu266 and the single amino acid codes for the expressed humanized 266 light chain (corresponding to SEQ ID NO:11 when mature).

Figure 5 shows the polynucleotide sequences for expressing humanized 266 heavy chain from plasmid pVg1-Hu266 and the single amino acid codes for the expressed humanized 266 heavy chain (corresponding to SEQ ID NO:12 when mature).

Figure 6 is a plasmid map of pVk-Hu266.

Figure 7 is a plasmid map of pVg1-Hu266.

Modes of Carrying Out the Invention

The A β peptides that circulate in human biological fluids represent the carboxy terminal region of a precursor protein encoded on chromosome 21. It has been reported from the results of *in vitro* experiments that the A β peptide has poor solubility in physiological solutions, since it contains a stretch of hydrophobic amino acids which are a part of the region that anchors its longer precursor to the lipid membranes of cells. It is thus not surprising that circulating A β peptide is normally complexed with other moieties that prevent it from aggregating. This has resulted in difficulties in detecting circulating A β peptide in biological fluids.

The above-mentioned patent documents (U.S. patents 5,766,846; 5,837,672 and 5,593,846) describe the preparation of antibodies, including a monoclonal antibody,

designated clone 266 which was raised against, and has been shown to bind specifically to, a peptide comprising amino acids 13-28 of the A β peptide. The present applicants have found that antibodies that bind within this region, in contrast to antibodies that bind elsewhere in the amino acid sequence of A β , are able to sequester the soluble A β peptide very effectively from macromolecular complexes. This sequestration will effect net A β peptide efflux from the CNS, alter its clearance in CNS and plasma, and reduce its availability for plaque formation. Thus, antibodies of this specificity, modified to reduce their immunogenicity by converting them to a humanized form, offer the opportunity to treat, both prophylactically and therapeutically, conditions that are associated with formation of beta-amyloid plaques. These conditions include, as noted above, pre-clinical and clinical Alzheimer's, Down's syndrome, and pre-clinical and clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

As used herein, the word "treat" includes therapeutic treatment, where a condition to be treated is already known to be present and prophylaxis - *i.e.*, prevention of, or amelioration of, the possible future onset of a condition.

By "monoclonal antibodies that bind to the mid-region of A β peptide" is meant monoclonal antibodies (Mab or Mabs) that bind an amino acid sequence representing an epitope contained between positions 13-28 of A β . The entire region need not be targeted. As long as the antibody binds at least an epitope within this region (especially, *e.g.*, including the α -secretase site 16-17 or the site at which antibody 266 binds), such antibodies are effective in the method of the invention.

By "antibody" is meant a monoclonal antibody *per se*, or an immunologically effective fragment thereof, such as an F_{ab}, F_{ab'}, or F_{(ab')₂} fragment thereof. In some contexts, herein, fragments will be mentioned specifically for emphasis; nevertheless, it will be understood that regardless of whether fragments are specified, the term "antibody" includes such fragments as well as single-chain forms. As long as the protein retains the ability specifically to bind its intended target, and in this case, to sequester A β peptide from its carrier proteins in blood, it is included within the term "antibody." Also included within the definition "antibody" for example, are single chain forms, generally designated F_v regions, of antibodies with this specificity. Preferably, but not necessarily, the antibodies useful in the invention are produced recombinantly, as manipulation of the typically murine or other non-human antibodies with the appropriate specificity is required in order to convert them to humanized form. Antibodies may or may not be glycosylated, though

glycosylated antibodies are preferred. Antibodies are properly cross-linked via disulfide bonds, as is well-known.

The basic antibody structural unit is known to comprise a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kDa) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kDa). The amino-terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function.

Light chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, and lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively. Within light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 10 more amino acids.

The variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair form the antibody binding site. Thus, an intact antibody has two binding sites. The chains all exhibit the same general structure of relatively conserved framework regions (FR) joined by three hypervariable regions, also called complementarily determining regions or CDRs. The CDRs from the two chains of each pair are aligned by the framework regions, enabling binding to a specific epitope. From N- terminal to C-terminal, both light and heavy chains comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with well known conventions [Kabat "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest" National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., 1987 and 1991; Chothia, et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917 (1987); Chothia, et al., *Nature* 342:878-883 (1989)].

As is well understood in the art, monoclonal antibodies can readily be generated with appropriate specificity by standard techniques of immunization of mammals forming

produces it. These nucleotide sequences can then be manipulated to provide them in humanized form.

By "humanized antibody" is meant an antibody that is composed partially or fully of amino acid sequences derived from a human antibody germline by altering the sequence of an antibody having non-human complementarity determining regions (CDR). The simplest such alteration may consist simply of substituting the constant region of a human antibody for the murine constant region, thus resulting in a human/murine chimera which may have sufficiently low immunogenicity to be acceptable for pharmaceutical use. Preferably, however, the variable region of the antibody and even the CDR is also humanized by techniques that are by now well known in the art. The framework regions of the variable regions are substituted by the corresponding human framework regions leaving the non-human CDR substantially intact, or even replacing the CDR with sequences derived from a human genome. Fully human antibodies are produced in genetically modified mice whose immune systems have been altered to correspond to human immune systems. As mentioned above, it is sufficient for use in the methods of the invention, to employ an immunologically specific fragment of the antibody, including fragments representing single chain forms.

A humanized antibody again refers to an antibody comprising a human framework, at least one CDR from a non-human antibody, and in which any constant region present is substantially identical to a human immunoglobulin constant region, *i.e.*, at least about 85-90%, preferably at least 95% identical. Hence, all parts of a humanized antibody, except possibly the CDRs, are substantially identical to corresponding parts of one or more native human immunoglobulin sequences. For example, a humanized immunoglobulin would typically not encompass a chimeric mouse variable region/human constant region antibody.

Humanized antibodies have at least three potential advantages over non-human and chimeric antibodies for use in human therapy:

- 1) because the effector portion is human, it may interact better with the other parts of the human immune system (*e.g.*, destroy the target cells more efficiently by complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)).

- 2) The human immune system should not recognize the framework or C region of the humanized antibody as foreign, and therefore the antibody response against such an

3) Injected non-human antibodies have been reported to have a half-life in the human circulation much shorter than the half-life of human antibodies. Injected humanized antibodies will have a half-life essentially identical to naturally occurring human antibodies, allowing smaller and less frequent doses to be given.

(a) the amino acid in the human framework region of the acceptor immunoglobulin is unusual for human immunoglobulin at that position, whereas the corresponding amino acid in the donor immunoglobulin is typical for human immunoglobulin at that position;

(b) the position of the amino acid is immediately adjacent to one of the CDRs; or

(c) any side chain atom of a framework amino acid is within about 5-6 angstroms (center-to-center) of any atom of a CDR amino acid in a three dimensional immunoglobulin model [Queen, *et al.*, *op. cit.*, and Co, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88, 2869 (1991)]. When each of the amino acid in the human framework region of the acceptor immunoglobulin and a corresponding amino acid in the donor immunoglobulin is unusual for human immunoglobulin at that position, such an amino acid is replaced by an amino acid typical for human immunoglobulin at that position.

light chain CDR1:

1	5	10	15
Arg	Ser	Ser	Gln
Ser	Leu	Ile	Tyr
Ser	Asp	Gly	Asn
Ala	Tyr	Leu	His

(SEQ ID NO:1)

light chain CDR3:
1 5
35 Ser Gln Ser Thr His Val Pro Trp Thr (SEQ ID NO:3)

heavy chain CDR1:
1 5
Arg Tyr Ser Met Ser (SEQ ID NO:4)

heavy chain CDR2:

1 5 10 15
Gln Ile Asn Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Thr Val Lys Gly (SEQ
ID NO:5)

5

and, heavy chain CDR3:

1
Gly Asp Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6).

10 A preferred light chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline Vk segments DPK18 and J segment Jk1, with several amino acid substitutions to the consensus amino acids in the same human V subgroup to reduce potential immunogenicity:

15 1 5 10 15
Asp Xaa Val Met Thr Gln Xaa Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Xaa Xaa
20 20 25 30
Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Xaa
35 40 45
Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Ala Tyr Leu His Trp Phe Leu Gln Lys Pro
25 50 55 60
Gly Gln Ser Pro Xaa Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Asn Arg Phe
65 70 75
Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp
30 80 85 90
Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Xaa Gly Val
95 100 105
Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Gln Ser Thr His Val Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Xaa
35 110
Gly Thr Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Lys Arg (SEQ ID NO:7)

wherein:

40 Xaa at position 2 is Val or Ile;
Xaa at position 7 is Ser or Thr;
Xaa at position 14 is Thr or Ser;
Xaa at position 15 is Leu or Pro;
Xaa at position 30 is Ile or Val;
45 Xaa at position 50 is Arg, Gln, or Lys;
Xaa at position 88 is Val or Leu;

Xaa at position 105 is Gln or Gly;
 Xaa at position 108 is Lys or Arg; and
 Xaa at position 109 is Val or Leu.

5 A preferred heavy chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline VH segments DP53 and J segment JH4, with several amino acid substitutions to the consensus amino acids in the same human subgroup to reduce potential immunogenicity:

10	1	5	10	15
	Xaa	Val	Gln	Leu
	Val	Glu	Xaa	Gly
	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu
	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly
	20	25	30	
	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg
	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala
	Ala	Ser	Gly	Phe
	Thr	Phe	Ser	
15	35	40	45	
	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Met
	Ser	Trp	Val	Arg
	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly
	Lys	Gly	Leu	
	50	55	60	
20	Xaa	Leu	Val	Ala
	Gln	Ile	Asn	Ser
	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser
	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	
	65	70	75	
	Pro	Asp	Xaa	Val
	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe
	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg
	Asp	Asn	Xaa	
25	80	85	90	
	Xaa	Asn	Thr	Leu
	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Met
	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg
	Ala	Xaa	Asp	
	95	100	105	
	Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr
	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Ser
	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Trp
	Gly	Gln	Gly	
30	110			
	Thr	Xaa	Val	Thr
	Val	Ser	Ser	

(SEQ ID NO:8)

35 wherein:
 Xaa at position 1 is Glu or Gln;
 Xaa at position 7 is Ser or Leu;
 Xaa at position 46 is Glu, Val, Asp, or Ser;
 Xaa at position 63 is Thr or Ser;
 40 Xaa at position 75 is Ala, Ser, Val, or Thr;
 Xaa at position 76 is Lys or Arg;
 Xaa at position 89 is Glu or Asp; and
 Xaa at position 107 is Leu or Thr.

A particularly preferred light chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline Vk segments DPK18 and J segment Jk1, with several amino acid substitutions to the consensus amino acids in the same human V subgroup to reduce potential immunogenicity:

```

1           5           10           15
Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu

           20           25           30
10 Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Ile

           35           40           45
Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Ala Tyr Leu His Trp Phe Leu Gln Lys Pro

           50           55           60
15 Gly Gln Ser Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Asn Arg Phe

           65           70           75
20 Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp

           80           85           90
Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val

           95          100          105
25 Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Gln Ser Thr His Val Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gln

           110
Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg (SEQ ID NO:9).

```

A particularly preferred heavy chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline VH segments DP53 and J segment JH4:

```

1           5           10           15
35 Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly

           20           25           30
Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser

           35           40           45
40 Arg Tyr Ser Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu

           50           55           60
Glu Leu Val Ala Gln Ile Asn Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Thr Tyr Tyr

           65           70           75
45 Pro Asp Thr Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala

           80           85           90
50 Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp

           95          100          105
Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Ser Gly Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly

```


110
Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser

(SEQ ID NO:10).

5 A preferred light chain for a humanized antibody of the present invention has the amino acid sequence:

	1	5	10	15
	Asp	Val	Val	Met
	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro
	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro
	Val	Thr	Leu	
10	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ala
	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys
	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gln
	Ser	Leu	Ile	
	20	25	30	
	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Gly
	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Leu
	His	Trp	Phe	Leu
	Gln	Lys	Pro	
15	35	40	45	
	Gly	Gln	Ser	Pro
	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ile
	Tyr	Lys	Val	Ser
	Asn	Arg	Phe	
	50	55	60	
	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser
	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser
	Gly	Thr	Asp	
20	65	70	75	
	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys
	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val
	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp
	Val	Gly	Val	
	80	85	90	
	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ser
	Gln	Ser	Thr	His
	Val	Pro	Trp	Thr
	Phe	Gly	Gln	
25	95	100	105	
	Gly	Thr	Lys	Val
	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg
	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala
	Pro	Ser	Val	
30	110	115	120	
	Phe	Ile	Phe	Pro
	Pro	Ser	Asp	Glu
	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ser
	Gly	Thr	Ala	
	125	130	135	
	Ser	Val	Val	Cys
	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn
	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Arg
	Glu	Ala	Lys	
35	140	145	150	
	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys
	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala
	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly
	Asn	Ser	Gln	
	155	160	165	
	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr
	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser
	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr
	Tyr	Ser	Leu	
40	170	175	180	
	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu
	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys
	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Glu
	Lys	His	Lys	
45	185	190	195	
	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys
	Glu	Val	Thr	His
	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser
	Ser	Pro	Val	
	200	205	210	

50 Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys

(SEQ ID NO:11).

A preferred heavy chain for a humanized antibody of the present invention has the amino acid sequence:

55	1	5	10	15
	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu
	Val	Glu	Ser	Gly
	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val
	Gln	Pro	Gly	

		20		25		30
		Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser				
5		35		40		45
		Arg Tyr Ser Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu				
		50		55		60
10		Glu Leu Val Ala Gln Ile Asn Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Thr Tyr Tyr				
		65		70		75
		Pro Asp Thr Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala				
		80		85		90
15		Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp				
		95		100		105
		Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Ser Gly Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly				
20		110		115		120
		Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val				
		125		130		135
25		Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala				
		140		145		150
		Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr				
		155		160		165
30		Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe				
		170		175		180
		Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val				
35		185		190		195
		Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys				
		200		205		210
40		Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val				
		215		220		225
		Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro				
		230		235		240
45		Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro				
		245		250		255
		Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr				
50		260		265		270
		Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe				
		275		280		285
55		Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys				
		290		295		300
		Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val				
		305		310		315
60		Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys				

320 325 330
 Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
 335 340 345
 5 Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
 350 355 360
 Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
 10 365 370 375
 Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu
 380 385 390
 15 Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
 395 400 405
 Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu
 410 415 420
 20 Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys
 425 430 435
 Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser
 25 440
 Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys (SEQ ID NO:12).

Other sequences are possible for the light and heavy chains for the humanized
 antibodies of the present invention and for humanized 266. The immunoglobulins can have
 two pairs of light chain/heavy chain complexes, at least one chain comprising one or more
 30 mouse complementarity determining regions functionally joined to human framework
 region segments.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to recombinant polynucleotides
 encoding antibodies which, when expressed, comprise the heavy and light chain CDRs
 from an antibody of the present invention. As to the human framework region, a
 35 framework or variable region amino acid sequence of a CDR-providing non-human
 immunoglobulin is compared with corresponding sequences in a human immunoglobulin
 variable region sequence collection, and a sequence having a high percentage of identical
 amino acids is selected. Exemplary polynucleotides, which on expression code for the
 polypeptide chains comprising the heavy and light chain CDRs of monoclonal antibody
 40 266 are given in Figures 4 and 5. Due to codon degeneracy and non-critical amino-acid
 substitutions, other polynucleotide sequences can be readily substituted for those
 sequences. Particularly preferred polynucleotides of the present invention encode
 antibodies, which when expressed, comprise the CDRs of SEQ ID NO:1 – SEQ ID NO:6,
 or any of the variable regions of SEQ ID NO:7 – SEQ ID NO:10, or the light and heavy
 45 chains of SEQ ID NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:12.

The polynucleotides will typically further include an expression control polynucleotide sequence operably linked to the humanized immunoglobulin encoding sequences, including naturally-associated or heterologous promoter regions. Preferably, the expression control sequences will be eukaryotic promoter systems in vectors capable of transforming or transfecting eukaryotic host cells, but control sequences for prokaryotic hosts may also be used. Once the vector has been incorporated into the appropriate host cell line, the host cell is propagated under conditions suitable for high level expression of the nucleotide sequences, and, as desired, the collection and purification of the light chains, heavy chains, light/heavy chain dimers or intact antibodies, binding fragments or other immunoglobulin forms may follow.

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention capable of ultimately expressing the desired humanized antibodies can be formed from a variety of different polynucleotides (genomic or cDNA, RNA, synthetic oligonucleotides, etc.) and components (*e.g.*, V, J, D, and C regions), as well as by a variety of different techniques. Joining appropriate genomic and synthetic sequences is a common method of production, but cDNA sequences may also be utilized.

Human constant region DNA sequences can be isolated in accordance with well known procedures from a variety of human cells, but preferably from immortalized B-cells. The CDRs for producing the immunoglobulins of the present invention will be similarly derived from non-human monoclonal antibodies capable of binding to an epitope between amino acids 13 and 28 of the A β peptide, which monoclonal antibodies are produced in any convenient mammalian source, including, mice, rats, rabbits, or other vertebrates capable of producing antibodies by well known methods, as described above. Suitable source cells for the polynucleotide sequences and host cells for immunoglobulin expression and secretion can be obtained from a number of sources well-known in the art.

In addition to the humanized immunoglobulins specifically described herein, other "substantially homologous" modified immunoglobulins can be readily designed and manufactured utilizing various recombinant DNA techniques well known to those skilled in the art. For example, the framework regions can vary from the native sequences at the primary structure level by several amino acid substitutions, terminal and intermediate additions and deletions, and the like. Moreover, a variety of different human framework regions may be used singly or in combination as a basis for the humanized immunoglobulins of the present invention. In general, modifications of the genes may be

readily accomplished by a variety of well-known techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis.

Alternatively, polypeptide fragments comprising only a portion of the primary antibody structure may be produced, which fragments possess one or more immunoglobulin activities (e.g., complement fixation activity). These polypeptide fragments may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of intact antibodies by methods well known in the art, or by inserting stop codons at the desired locations in vectors using site-directed mutagenesis, such as after CH1 to produce Fab fragments or after the hinge region to produce F(ab')₂ fragments. Single chain antibodies may be produced by joining VL and VH with a DNA linker.

As stated previously, the encoding nucleotide sequences will be expressed in hosts after the sequences have been operably linked to (i.e., positioned to ensure the functioning of) an expression control sequence. These expression vectors are typically replicable in the host organisms either as episomes or as an integral part of the host chromosomal DNA.

Commonly, expression vectors will contain selection markers, e.g., tetracycline or neomycin, to permit detection of those cells transformed with the desired DNA sequences.

E. coli is a prokaryotic host useful particularly for cloning the polynucleotides of the present invention. Other microbial hosts suitable for use include bacilli, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, and other enterobacteriaceae, such as *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, and various *Pseudomonas* species. In these prokaryotic hosts, one can also make expression vectors, which will typically contain expression control sequences compatible with the host cell (e.g., an origin of replication). In addition, any of a number of well-known promoters may be present, such as the lactose promoter system, a tryptophan (*trp*) promoter system, a beta-lactamase promoter system, or a promoter system from phage lambda. The promoters will typically control expression, optionally with an operator sequence, and have ribosome binding site sequences and the like, for initiating and completing transcription and translation.

~~Other microbes, such as yeast, may also be used for expression. *Saccharomyces* is~~ a preferred host, with suitable vectors having expression control sequences, such as promoters, including 3-phosphoglycerate kinase or other glycolytic enzymes, and an origin of replication, termination sequences and the like as desired.

In addition to microorganisms, mammalian tissue cell culture may also be used to express and produce the polypeptides of the present invention. Eukaryotic cells are

actually preferred, because a number of suitable host cell lines capable of secreting intact immunoglobulins have been developed in the art, and include the CHO cell lines, various COS cell lines, Syrian Hamster Ovary cell lines, HeLa cells, preferably myeloma cell lines, transformed B-cells, human embryonic kidney cell lines, or hybridomas. Expression
5 vectors for these cells can include expression control sequences, such as an origin of replication, a promoter, an enhancer, and necessary processing information sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites, and transcriptional terminator sequences. Preferred expression control sequences are promoters derived from immunoglobulin genes, SV40, Adenovirus, Bovine Papilloma Virus, cytomegalovirus and
10 the like.

The vectors containing the nucleotide sequences of interest (*e.g.*, the heavy and light chain encoding sequences and expression control sequences) can be transferred into the host cell by well-known methods, which vary depending on the type of cellular host. For example, calcium chloride transfection is commonly utilized for prokaryotic cells,
15 whereas calcium phosphate treatment or electroporation may be used for other cellular hosts.

Once expressed, the whole antibodies, their dimers, individual light and heavy chains, or other immunoglobulin forms of the present invention can be purified according to standard procedures of the art, including ammonium sulfate precipitation, ion exchange,
20 affinity, reverse phase, hydrophobic interaction column chromatography, gel electrophoresis and the like. Substantially pure immunoglobulins of at least about 90 to 95% homogeneity are preferred, and 98 to 99% or more homogeneity most preferred, for pharmaceutical uses. Once purified, partially or to homogeneity as desired, the polypeptides may then be used therapeutically or prophylactically, as directed herein.

25 The antibodies (including immunologically reactive fragments) are administered to a subject at risk for or exhibiting A β -related symptoms or pathology such as clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical amyloid angiopathy, using standard administration techniques, preferably peripherally (*i.e.* not by
administration into the central nervous system) by intravenous, intraperitoneal,
30 subcutaneous, pulmonary, transdermal, intramuscular, intranasal, buccal, sublingual, or suppository administration. Although the antibodies may be administered directly into the ventricular system, spinal fluid, or brain parenchyma, and techniques for addressing these locations are well known in the art, it is not necessary to utilize these more difficult

procedures. The antibodies of the invention are effective when administered by the more simple techniques that rely on the peripheral circulation system. The advantages of the present invention include the ability of the antibody exert its beneficial effects even though not provided directly to the central nervous system itself. Indeed, it has been demonstrated
5 herein that the amount of antibody which crosses the blood-brain barrier is $<0.1\%$ of plasma levels and that the antibodies of the invention exert their ability to sequester $A\beta$ in the peripheral circulation as well as to alter CNS and plasma soluble $A\beta$ clearance.

The pharmaceutical compositions for administration are designed to be appropriate for the selected mode of administration, and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as
10 dispersing agents, buffers, surfactants, preservatives, solubilizing agents, isotonicity agents, stabilizing agents and the like are used as appropriate. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton PA, latest edition, incorporated herein by reference, provides a compendium of formulation techniques as are generally known to practitioners. It may be particularly useful to alter the solubility characteristics of the antibodies of the
15 invention, making them more lipophilic, for example, by encapsulating them in liposomes or by blocking polar groups.

Peripheral systemic delivery by intravenous or intraperitoneal or subcutaneous injection is preferred. Suitable vehicles for such injections are straightforward. In addition, however, administration may also be effected through the mucosal membranes by means of
20 nasal aerosols or suppositories. Suitable formulations for such modes of administration are well known and typically include surfactants that facilitate cross-membrane transfer. Such surfactants are often derived from steroids or are cationic lipids, such as N-[1-(2,3-dioleoyl)propyl-N,N,N-trimethylammoniumchloride(DOTMA) or various compounds such as cholesterol hemisuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerols and the like.

The concentration of the humanized antibody in formulations from as low as about
25 0.1% to as much as 15 or 20% by weight and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, and so forth, in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected. Thus, a typical pharmaceutical composition for injection could be made up to contain 1 mL sterile buffered water of phosphate buffered saline and 1-100 mg of the
30 humanized antibody of the present invention. The formulation could be sterile filtered after making the formulation, or otherwise made microbiologically acceptable. A typical composition for intravenous infusion could have a volume as much as 250 mL of fluid, such as sterile Ringer's solution, and 1-100 mg per mL, or more in antibody concentration.

Therapeutic agents of the invention can be frozen or lyophilized for storage and reconstituted in a suitable sterile carrier prior to use. Lyophilization and reconstitution can lead to varying degrees of antibody activity loss (e.g. with conventional immune globulins, IgM antibodies tend to have greater activity loss than IgG antibodies). Dosages may have to be adjusted to compensate. The pH of the formulation will be selected to balance antibody stability (chemical and physical) and comfort to the patient when administered. Generally, pH between 4 and 8 is tolerated.

Although the foregoing methods appear the most convenient and most appropriate for administration of proteins such as humanized antibodies, by suitable adaptation, other techniques for administration, such as transdermal administration and oral administration may be employed provided proper formulation is designed.

In addition, it may be desirable to employ controlled release formulations using biodegradable films and matrices, or osmotic mini-pumps, or delivery systems based on dextran beads, alginate, or collagen.

In summary, formulations are available for administering the antibodies of the invention and are well-known in the art and may be chosen from a variety of options.

Typical dosage levels can be optimized using standard clinical techniques and will be dependent on the mode of administration and the condition of the patient.

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not to limit the invention.

The examples hereinbelow employ, among others, a murine monoclonal antibody designated "266" which was originally prepared by immunization with a peptide composed of residues 13-28 of human A β peptide. The antibody was confirmed to immunoreact with this peptide, but had previously been reported to not react with the peptide containing only residues 17-28 of human A β peptide, or at any other epitopes within the A β peptide. The preparation of this antibody is described in U.S. patent 5,766,846, incorporated herein by reference. As the examples here describe experiments conducted in murine systems, the use of murine monoclonal antibodies is satisfactory. However, in the treatment methods of the invention intended for human use, humanized forms of the antibodies with the immunospecificity corresponding to that of antibody 266 are preferred.

Example 1

Sequestration of Added A β Peptide in Human Fluids

Samples of human cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) (50 μ l) and human plasma (50 μ l) were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature as follows:

- 5 1. alone;
2. along with 5 ng A β 40 peptide; or
3. 5 ng A β 40 peptide plus 1 mg monoclonal antibody 266 (described, for example, in U.S. patent 5,766,846 incorporated herein by reference).

10 The samples were then electrophoresed on a 4-25% non-denaturing gradient gel, *i.e.*, non-denaturing gradient electrophoresis (NDGGE) and transferred to nitrocellulose. The blots were then stained with Ponceau S or, for Western blot, probed with biotin-labeled monoclonal antibody (3D6) which is directed against the first five amino acids of A β peptide, developed with streptavidin-horse radish peroxidase and detected by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL). The hydrated diameters of the materials contained in bands on

15 the blots were estimated using Pharmacia molecular weight markers. Thus, if the A β peptide is bound to other molecules, it would run at the size of the resulting complex.

 Western blots of CSF either with or without 5 ng A β peptide shows no evidence of the A β peptide in response to detection mediated by antibody 3D6. Similar results are obtained for human plasma. This was true despite the fact that A β peptide could be

20 detected by SDS-PAGE followed by Western blot using the same technique and on the same CSF samples. Presumably, the detection of A β peptide was prevented by interactions between this peptide and other factors in the fluids tested. However, when Mab 266 is added to the incubation, characteristic bands representing sequestered A β peptide complexed to the antibody are present both in plasma and in CSF. The major band is at

25 approximately 11 nm hydrated diameter, corresponding to antibody monomer with an additional smaller band at 13 nm corresponding to antibody dimer.

Example 2

Specificity of the Sequestering Antibody

 Samples containing 50 μ l of human CSF or 10 μ l of APP^{V717F} CSF were used.

30 APP^{V717F} are transgenic mice representing a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease in which

the human amyloid precursor protein transgene with a familial Alzheimer's disease mutation is expressed and results in the production of human A β peptide in the central nervous system.

The samples were incubated with or without various Mabs (1 μ g) for 1 hour at room temperature and then electrophoresed on a 4-25% NDGGE and blotted onto nitrocellulose as described in Example 1. The antibodies were as follows:

Mab 266 (binds to positions 13-28);

Mab 4G8 (binds to positions 17-24);

QCBpan (rabbit polyclonal for positions 1-40);

mouse IgG (non-specific);

Mab 3D6 (binds to positions 1-5);

Mab 21F12 (binds to positions 33-42);

Mab 6E10 (binds to positions 1-17); and

QCB_{40, 42} (rabbit polyclonals to A β ₄₀ and A β ₄₂).

Detection of the A β peptide antibody complex was as described in Example 1 - biotin labeled 3D6 (to the A β peptide N-terminus) followed by streptavidin-HRP and ECL. Similar detection in human CSF incubated with Mab 266, in some instances substituted QCB_{40, 42}, which binds to the carboxyl terminus of A β peptide, for 3D6.

The results showed that of the antibodies tested, only Mab 4G8 and Mab 266 permitted the detection of A β peptide.

The results showed that for human CSF, only Mab 266 and Mab 4G8 were able to sequester in detectable amounts of an antibody A β complex (again, without any antibody, no A β is detected). Mab 266 was also able to produce similar results to those obtained with human CSF with CSF from APP^{V717F} transgenic mice. A β peptide could be sequestered in human CSF using Mab 266 regardless of whether 3D6 or QCB_{40, 42} antibody was used to develop the Western blot.

Example 3

Demonstration of A β Peptide -266 Complex by Two-Dimensional Electrophoresis

A sample containing 50 ng A β ₄₀ peptide was incubated with 2 μ g Mab 266 at 37°C for 3 hours. A corresponding incubation of Mab 266 alone was used as a control.

The samples were then subjected to 2-dimensional gel electrophoresis.

In the first dimension, the incubated samples were subjected to NDGGE as described in Example 1. The polyacrylamide gel was then cut into individual lanes perpendicular to the direction of the first dimensional flow and gel separation under denaturing/reducing conditions by SDS-PAGE (Tricine urea gel) was performed in the second dimension. The presence of the bands was detected either by Ponceau-S staining (any protein) or by specific development using 6E10 Mab (Senetek, Inc.) and biotinylated anti-mouse A β in the HRP-based detection system.

Ponceau-S staining of the nitrocellulose blots after transfer permitted visualization of the heavy and light chains of Mab 266 alone. It was confirmed that A β peptide was in a complex with Mab 266 as a band at 4 kD was observed that aligns with the size of full-length Mab 266 seen after the first dimension NDGGE.

Example 4

Demonstration of Non-Equivalence of Binding and Sequestration

A β peptide as it circulates in plasma and CSF is thought to be contained in a complex with proteins, including apolipoprotein E. The present example demonstrates that antibodies to apoE, while able to bind to the complex, do not sequester apoE from the remainder of the complex.

ApoE complexes (500 ng) were incubated with Mab or polyclonal antibodies to apoE (2 μ g) at 37°C for one hour. The incubated samples were then subjected to NDGGE using the techniques described in Example 1. Following NDGGE, Western blotting was performed with affinity purified goat anti-apoE antibodies with detection by ECL. When no antibody is present, apoE can be detected at 8-13 nm consistent with its presence in lipoprotein particles. The presence of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies to apoE results in a population shift of apoE to a larger molecular species, a "super shift". This demonstrates that the antibodies to apoE did not sequester, *i.e.*, remove apoE from a lipoprotein particle, rather they bind to apoE on the lipoproteins creating a larger molecular species.

Example 5

Sequestration of A β is Not Perturbed by Anti-apoE Antibodies

A sample of 100 μ l human CSF was incubated either with Mab 266 alone, or with polyclonal anti-apoE, or with both antibodies for 60 minutes at 37°C. The samples were then analyzed by NDGGE as described in Example 1 and the detection of bands performed as described in Example 1.

The results show that as long as Mab 266 was added to the sample, the band at approximately 11 nm diameter characteristic of the sequestered 266-A β peptide complex was visible. This is the case whether or not anti-apoE is present. This band, demonstrating sequestered A β , also appears if 50 ng of A β peptide is added to the incubation mixture in the presence of Mab 266. Thus, alteration of the molecular weight of apoE by the presence of anti-apoE antibodies does not interfere with sequestration of A β peptide by Mab 266.

Example 6

Sequestration of A β Peptide *In Vivo*

A. Transgenic APP^{V717F} mice, also termed PDAPP mice, over-express a mutant form of human APP protein. These mice produce human A β in the CNS and have elevated levels of human A β peptide circulating in the CSF and plasma. Eight month old mice were injected intravenously with saline or 100 μ g of Mab 266. They were bled 10 minutes after initial injection and again at 20 hours after initial injection.

Samples containing 20 μ l of plasma from each animal were analyzed by NDGGE and Western blot with antibody 3D6 as described in Example 1. The saline injected animals did not show the presence of the characteristic 11 nm sequestered A β peptide band either after 10 minutes or 20 hours. However, the two animals that were injected with Mab 266 did show the appearance of this band after 20 hours.

B. Two-month-old APP^{V717F} mice were used in this study. At day zero, the mice received either no Mab 266, 1 mg Mab 266, or 100 μ g of this antibody. Plasma samples were taken two days prior to administration of the antibodies and on days 1, 3, 5 and 7. The plasma samples were subjected to NDGGE followed by Western blotting and detection with 3D6 as described in Example 1. At all time points following administration of Mab 266, the 266/A β complex was detected unless the plasma sample had been treated

with protein G, which binds to immunoglobulin, thus effectively removing the Mab 266. Consistent levels of complex over the time period tested were found except for a slight drop-off at day seven in animals injected with 100 µg of Mab 266; in general, the levels in animals administered 100 µg were consistently lower than those found in the mice administered 1 mg of this antibody.

C. Two two-month old APP^{V717F} mice were administered 1 mg of Mab 266 intravenously and a 25 µl plasma sample was taken from each. The plasma sample was subjected to NDGGE followed by Western blot as described above except that binding with biotinylated 3D6 was followed by detection with streptavidin¹²⁵I(Amersham) and exposure to a phosphorimaging screen. The level of complex was estimated in comparison to a standard curve using known amounts of Aβ₄₀ complexed with saturating levels of Mab 266 and detected similarly. The amount of Aβ peptide bound to Mab 266 was estimated at approximately 100 ng/ml, representing an increase of approximately 1,000-fold over endogenous Aβ peptide in these mice which had been determined to be about 100 pg/ml. This is also similar to the level of Aβ peptide in APP^{V717F} brain prior to Aβ deposition (50-100 ng/g); human APP and human Aβ in APP^{V717F} Tg mice are produced almost solely in the brain. Thus, it appears that the presence of Mab 266 in the plasma acts as an Aβ peptide sink facilitating net efflux of Aβ peptide from the CNS into the plasma. This increased net efflux likely results from both increasing Aβ efflux from CNS to plasma and also from preventing Aβ in plasma from re-entering the brain.

The correct size for the sequestered Aβ peptide was confirmed by running 20 µL of plasma samples obtained from APP^{V717F} mice 24 hours after being injected with 1 mg Mab 266 on TRIS-tricine SDS-PAGE gels followed by Western blotting using anti-Aβ antibody 6E10 prior to, or after, protein G exposure using protein G-bound beads. A band that was depleted by protein G was detected at 4-8 kD, consistent with the presence of monomers and possibly dimers of Aβ peptide.

D. Two month old APP^{V717F} mice were treated with either PBS (n=7) or 500 µg biotinylated Mab 266 - i.e., m266B (n=9) intraperitoneally. Both prior to and 24 hours after the injection, plasma was analyzed for total Aβ peptide using a modification of the ELISA method of Johnson-Wood, K., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1997) 94:1550-1555; and Bales, K.R., *et al.*, *Nature Genet* (1997) 17:263-264. Total Aβ bound to m266B was measured by using 96-well Optiplates (Packard, Inc.) coated with m3D6. Diluted

plasma samples and standards (varying concentrations of A β ₄₀ and m266B) were incubated overnight in the coated plates and the amount of total A β /m266B complex was determined with the use of ¹²⁵I-Streptavidin. In addition, at the 24-hour time point, the plasma samples were first treated with protein G to quantitate A β peptide not bound to Mab 266, and
5 A β _{Total} and A β ₄₂ were determined by ELISA in the CSF. In PBS-injected animals, plasma A β peptide levels were 140 pg/ml both before and after injection. Plasma levels were similar in the Mab 266-injected mice prior to injection, but levels of A β peptide not bound to Mab 266 were undetectable at 24 hours post injection.

Levels in the CSF were also measured, CSF represents an extracellular
10 compartment within the CNS and concentration of molecules in the CSF reflects to some extent the concentration of substances in the extracellular space of the brain. CSF was isolated from the cisterna magna compartment. Mice were anesthetized with pentobarbital and the musculature from the base of the skull to the first vertebrae was removed. CSF was collected by carefully puncturing the arachnoid membrane covering the cistern with a
15 micro needle under a dissecting microscope and withdrawing the CSF into a polypropylene micropipette. At 24 hours post injection, an increase in total A β peptide in the CSF of Mab 266-injected mice was found, and an approximately two-fold increase in A β ₄₂ as compared to PBS injected mice was obtained in the CSF. This was confirmed using denaturing gel electrophoresis followed by Western blotting with A β ₄₂-specific
20 antibody 21F12.

In an additional experiment, three month old APP^{V717F} Tg mice were injected with either PBS or Mab 266 intravenously and both A β ₄₀ and A β ₄₂ levels were assessed in the CSF as follows:

For measurement of A β ₄₀, the monoclonal antibody m2G3, specific for A β ₄₀ was
25 utilized. The ELISA described (Johnson-Wood, K., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1997) 94:1550-1555) was modified into an RIA by replacing the Streptavidin-HRP reagent with ¹²⁵I-Streptavidin. For plasma and CSF samples, the procedure was performed
under non-denaturing conditions that lacked guanidine in the buffers. For assessment of carbonate soluble and insoluble A β in brain homogenate, samples were homogenized with
30 100 mM carbonate, 40 mM NaCl, pH 11.5 (4°C), spun at 10,000 x g for 15 min, and A β was assessed in the supernatant (soluble) and the pellet (insoluble) fractions as described (Johnson-Wood, K., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1997) 94:1550-1555) and listed

above. The measurement of A β /Mab 266 complex in plasma was performed by a modified RIA. Mice were injected with biotinylated Mab 266 (Mab 266B) and plasma was isolated at multiple time points. Total A β bound to Mab 266 was measured by using 96-well Optiplates (Packard, Inc.) coated with m3D6. Diluted plasma samples and standards
5 (varying concentrations of A β ₄₀ and Mab 266B) were incubated overnight in the coated plates and the amount of total A β /Mab 266B complex was determined with the use of ¹²⁵I-Streptavidin.

Three hours following the intravenous injection of Mab 266, there was a two-fold increase in CSF A β ₄₀ levels and a non-significant increase in A β ₄₂. However, at both 24
10 and 72 hours there was a two to three-fold increase in both A β ₄₀ and A β ₄₂ in the CSF. Similar results were obtained using denaturing gel analysis followed by A β Western blotting of pooled CSF. The efflux of A β through brain interstitial fluid, which is reflected to some degree by CSF levels, likely accounts for the observed increase in CSF A β .

It is significant that the change in CSF A β peptide levels cannot be due to entry of
15 Mab 266 into the CSF since the levels measured 24 hours after injection, which are less than 0.1% plasma levels of Mab 266, are insufficient to account for the changes. These results suggest A β peptide is withdrawn from the brain parenchyma into the CSF by the presence of the antibody in the bloodstream.

Forms of A β peptide which are soluble in PBS or carbonate buffer were measured
20 in cerebral cortical homogenates in the same mice which had been injected with Mab 266 and in which the CSF was analyzed as described above. Similar increases in these soluble forms in the cortical homogenates were observed.

Example 7

Mab 266 Acts as an A β Peptide Sink *In Vitro*

25 A dialysis chamber was constructed as an *in vitro* system to test the ability of Mab 266 to act as a sink for A β peptide. One mL of human CSF was placed in the top chamber of a polypropylene tube separated by a dialysis membrane with a specified cutoff in the range 10-100 kD from a bottom chamber containing 75 μ L PBS with or without 1 μ g of Mab 266.

30 It appeared that equilibrium was reached after 3 hours, as determined by subjecting material in the bottom chamber to acid urea gels followed by Western blotting for A β

peptide with 6E10 at various time points. Samples were denatured in formic acid to a final concentration of 80% (vol/vol) and reduced with β -mercaptoethanol (1%). Samples were electrophoresed (anode to cathode) in a 0.9 M acetic acid running buffer through a 4% to 35% polyacrylamide gradient gel containing 6 M urea, 5% (vol/vol) glacial acetic acid, and 2.5% TEMED. The acidic pH of the gel was neutralized prior to transfer to nitrocellulose. Subsequently, standard Western blotting techniques were used to identify A β . The bands detected correspond to 4 kD.

The amount of A β removed from the top chamber was thus determined by ELISA analysis of both top and bottom chambers (n=4) after 3 hours. The results for various molecular weight cutoffs in the presence and absence of Mab 266 are shown in Figure 1. As shown, while only minimal amounts of A β peptide crossed the membrane when PBS was placed in the bottom chamber, 50% of the A β peptide was sequestered in the bottom chamber when Mab 266 was present and the molecular weight cutoff was 25 kD; increasing amounts crossed as the molecular weight cutoff increased to 100 kD, when almost 100% of the A β peptide was drawn across the membrane.

It was also observed that the anti-N-terminal A β antibodies 3D6 and 10D5 were able to draw A β peptide across the membrane in this system, though not able to sequester A β peptide in the assays described in Example 1. These results show that antibodies to the A β peptide have sufficient affinity under these conditions to sequester the peptide in physiological solutions away from other binding proteins, but that Mabs such as 266 which are immunoreactive with an epitope in positions 13-28 are substantially more efficient and bind with higher affinity.

In similar assays, astrocyte-secreted apoE4 which was purified as described by DeMattos, R.B., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* (1998) 273:4206-4212; Sun, Y., *et al.*, *J. Neurosci.* (1998) 18:3261-3272, had a small but statistically significant effect in increasing the mass of A β peptide in the bottom chamber. No apparent effect was observed when polyclonal IgG or BSA was substituted for Mab 266.

Example 8

Flux of A β Peptide into Plasma from the CNS

A. One μ g of A β ₄₀ was dissolved into 5 μ L of rat CSF to keep it soluble and was then injected into the subarachnoid space of the cisterna magna of wild-type Swiss-

Webster mice which had previously received IV injections of either PBS (n=3) or 200 µg of biotinylated Mab 266 (n=3). At different time-points following treatment, Aβ_{Total} in the plasma of the mice was determined by Aβ ELISA, using 3D6 as the coating antibody and standards of Aβ mixed with an excess of biotinylated 266. Each plasma sample was spiked with an excess of biotinylated 266 after removal from each animal for Aβ detection in the ELISA. In the PBS-injected mice, minimally detectable amounts of the peptide at levels of 0.15 ng/ml were detected as peak values after 30-60 minutes, after which the levels were essentially zero. In the mice administered Mab 266, however, plasma Aβ peptide reached levels 330-fold higher than those detected in PBS-injected mice after 60 minutes (approximately 50 ng/ml) and reached values of approximately 90 ng/ml after 180 minutes.

B. This procedure was repeated using either 200 µg (n=3) or 600 µg (n=3) injected IV into two-month-old APP^{V717F} mice. Mab 266 was injected i.v. into 3 month old APP^{V717F} +/+ mice with the above doses. Prior to and at different time-points following i.v. injection, the plasma concentration of Aβ bound to Mab 266 was determined by RIA. The detailed results from one illustrative mouse are shown in Figure 2.

It was found that the concentration of Aβ bound to the monoclonal antibody Mab 266 increased from basal levels of 150 pg/ml to levels of over 100 ng/ml by four days. By analyzing early time points on the curve, it was determined that the net rate of entry of Aβ_{Total} into plasma of the APP^{V717F} Tg mice was 42 pg/ml/minute in the presence of saturating levels of the antibody.

The effects of Mab 266 on plasma Aβ levels in both wild type and APP^{V717F} Tg mice as well as the effects of the antibody on Aβ concentration in CSF show that the presence of circulating Mab 266 results in a change in the equilibrium of Aβ flux or transport between the CNS and plasma.

Example 9

Mab 266 Effect on Aβ in the Brain

Four month old APP^{V717F} +/+ mice were treated every 2 weeks for 5 months with IP injections of saline, Mab 266 (500 µg), or control mouse IgG (100 µg, Pharmigen). The mice were sacrificed at nine months of age, and Aβ deposition in the cortex was determined. The % area covered by Aβ-immunoreactivity, as identified with a rabbit pan-Aβ antibody (QCB, Inc.), was quantified in the cortex immediately overlying the dorsal

hippocampus as described by Holtzman, D.M., *et al.*, *Ann. Neurol.* (2000) 97:2892-2897. The results are shown in Figure 3A. At this age, about half of each group has still not begun to develop A β deposition. However, the % of mice with >50% A β burden in the cortex was significantly less ($P=0.02$, Chi-square test) in the 266-treated group. While
5 APP^{V717F} mice can develop large amounts of A β deposits by nine months, there is great variability with about 50% showing no deposits and about 50% showing substantial deposits. In PBS and IgG treated animals, 6/14 and 5/13 mice had greater than 50% of the cortex covered by A β staining, while only one of 14 mice treated with Mab 266 had this level of staining. Almost 50% of the animals in all groups still had not developed A β
10 deposition by 9 months of age. The latter appears to be due to parental origin of individual mice in our cohort since even though all mice studied were confirmed to be APP^{V717F/+}, high levels of A β deposition was observed only in mice derived from 4/8 breeding pairs (High pathology litters). Mice derived from the other 4 breeding pairs were virtually free of A β deposits (Low pathology litters). Using parental origin as a co-variate, there was a
15 strong, significant effect of m266 in reducing A β deposition ($p=0.0082$, Fig. 3B).

Example 10

Peripherally injected Mab 266 does not bind to plaques in APPV717F Tg mice

To determine whether Mab 266 injected i.p. over 5 months was bound to A β in brain, brain sections from 9 month old APP^{V717F/+} Tg mice which contained A β deposits
20 and had been treated with either Mab 266, saline, or control IgG were utilized. Tissue processing and immunostaining was performed as described (Bales, K.R., *et al.*, *Nature Genet.* (1997) 17:263-264). Tissue from all groups of animals was incubated with fluorescein-labeled anti-mouse IgG (Vector, Inc.) and then examined under a fluorescent microscope. No specific staining of A β deposits was seen in any of the groups. In
25 contrast, when applying Mab 266 to sections prior to incubation of the sections with anti-mouse IgG, A β deposits were clearly detected.

Example 11Effect of administration of antibody 266 on cognition in 24-month old transgenic,
hemizygous PDAPP mice

Sixteen hemizygous transgenic mice (APP^{V717F}) were used. The mice were approximately 24 months old at the start of the study. All injections were intraperitoneal (i.p.). Half the mice received weekly injections of phosphate buffered saline (PBS, "Control") and the other half received 500 micrograms of mouse antibody 266 dissolved in PBS. Injections were made over a period of seven weeks (42 days) for a total of six injections. Three days following the last injection, the behavior of the animals was assessed using an object recognition task, essentially as described in J.-C. Dodart, *et al.*, *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 113 (5) 982-990 (1999). A recognition index $(T_B \times 100)/(T_B - T_A)$ was calculated. Results are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for recognition index

	N	Recognition Index (minutes)		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Control (PBS)	8	71.2**	8.80	3.11
Antibody 266	8	54.35	7.43	2.62

** p=0.0010

Administration of 500 micrograms of antibody 266 weekly to 24 month old, hemizygous, transgenic mice was associated with a significant change in behavior. Antibody treated transgenic mice had recognition indices which were similar to wildtype control animals [J.-C. Dodart, *et al.*]. The difference in the recognition index was statistically significant at the 0.001 probability level. The increased recognition index is an indication that treatment with an antibody that binds to the beta amyloid peptide in the region of amino acids 13-28 will reverse the behavioral impairments that had been documented in this mouse model of Alzheimer's Disease. Therefore, the administration of antibodies that bind beta amyloid peptide in the region of amino acids 13-28 will treat diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome and will halt the cognitive decline typically associated with disease progression.

The amyloid burden (% area covered by immunoreactive material after staining with anti-A β antibodies 3D6 or 21F12) was quantified in the cortex immediately overlying the hippocampus including areas of the cingulate and parietal cortex from the brains of the 24 month-old animals treated with mouse antibody 266 for seven weeks, as described above. The results are presented in the table below. The differences between the treatment groups are not statistically significant.

Table 2. Amyloid plaque burden in APP^{V717F +/-} mice following treatment with mouse 266 anti-A β antibody

	N	Plaque Burden (%)			
		Using 3D6		Using 21F12	
		Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error
Control (PBS)	7	44.3	5.93	0.77	0.14
Antibody 266	8	38.0	2.96	0.93	0.11

For these very old animals, treatment with mouse antibody 266 did not result in a significantly different amyloid burden compared with the PBS-treated group, measured using either 3D6 or using 21F12. Furthermore, the A β burden was substantially greater and significantly increased compared with the amyloid burden in younger animals (see below) who were not able to discriminate a novel object from a familiar one in the object recognition task. Most surprisingly, these results demonstrate that anti-A β antibodies can reverse cognitive deficits without the need to reduce amyloid burden *per se*.

After 7 weeks of treatment, the recognition index of the m266-treated group was not significantly different than what would be expected for a wild type cohort of 24 month old mice! This indicates a complete reversal of cognitive decline in these transgenic animals.

20

Example 12

Effect of administration of antibody 266 on cognition in young transgenic, hemizygous PDAPP mice

25

Fifty-four (54) homozygous, transgenic mice (APP^{V717F}) were used. Twenty-three (23) mice were approximately two months old at the start of the study. The remaining mice were approximately four months old at the start of the study. The duration of treatment was five months. Thus, at study termination, the mice were either approximately seven (7) months old or approximately nine (9) months old.

All injections were intraperitoneal (i.p.). Each mouse in "PBS" control groups received a weekly injection of phosphate buffered saline (PBS; 200 μ L). Each mouse in the "IgG" control groups received a weekly injection of IgG1 κ 1 isotype control (100 μ g/mouse/week). Each mouse in the "High Dose" groups received a weekly injection of 500 microgram of antibody 266 dissolved in PBS ("HD"). Each mouse in the "Low Dose" group received a weekly injection of 100 micrograms of antibody 266 dissolved in PBS ("LD"). Three days following the last injection, the behavior of the animals was assessed using an object recognition task, as described in Example 10 above, and a discrimination index was calculated as the difference between the time spent on a novel object and the time spent on a familiar object. Results are shown below in Table 3. The data are grouped by the age of the mice at the end of the study.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for discrimination index

		Discrimination Index (minutes)			
		N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
7 months old					
	PBS	7	2.12	4.22	1.59
	IgG	8	0.81	3.64	1.29
	HD	8	10.04*	6.52	2.30
9 months old					
	PBS	7	1.87	3.54	1.34
	IgG	8	0.96	3.51	1.24
	LD	8	10.75*	6.44	2.28
	HD	8	12.06***	7.82	2.76

*p<0.05

***p<0.0001

Taken together these data support the conclusion that administration of antibody 266, an antibody directed against the central domain of A β , attenuates plaque deposition in 7-9 month old APP^{V717F} transgenic mice, as well as reverses the behavioral impairments previously characterized. Treatment of patients with an antibody directed against the central domain of the A β peptide will inhibit or prevent cognitive decline typically associated with disease progression, and will reverse it.

The discrimination index for treated animals was not significantly different than what would be expected for wild type mice of the same age. Thus, just as in older animals (Example 11), treatment with m266 completely reversed cognitive decline in these younger transgenic animals.

Example 13

Synthesis of Humanized Antibody 266

Cells and antibodies. Mouse myeloma cell line Sp2/0 was obtained from ATCC (Manassas, VA) and maintained in DME medium containing 10% FBS (Cat # SH32661.03, HyClone, Logan, UT) in a 37°C CO₂ incubator. Mouse 266 hybridoma cells were first grown in RPMI-1640 medium containing 10% FBS (HyClone), 10 mM HEPES, 2 mM glutamine, 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 25 µg/ml gentamicin, and then expanded in serum-free media (Hybridoma SFM, Cat # 12045-076, Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) containing 2% low Ig FBS (Cat # 30151.03, HyClone) to a 2.5 liter volume in roller bottles. Mouse monoclonal antibody 266 (Mu266) was purified from the culture supernatant by affinity chromatography using a protein-G Sepharose column. Biotinylated Mu266 was prepared using EZ-Link Sulfo-NHS-LC-LC-Biotin (Cat # 21338ZZ, Pierce, Rockford, IL).

Cloning of variable region cDNAs. Total RNA was extracted from approximately 10⁷ hybridoma cells using TRIzol reagent (Life Technologies) and poly(A)⁺ RNA was isolated with the PolyA Tract mRNA Isolation System (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the suppliers' protocols. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized using the SMARTTMRACE cDNA Amplification Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) following the supplier's protocol. The variable region cDNAs for the light and heavy chains were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using 3' primers that anneal respectively to the mouse kappa and gamma chain constant regions, and a 5' universal primer provided in the SMARTTMRACE cDNA Amplification Kit. For VL PCR, the 3' primer has the sequence:

5' -TATAGAGCTCAAGCTTGGATGGTGGGAAGATGGATACAGTTGGTGC-3'

[SEQ ID NO:13]

5 5' -TATAGAGCTCAAGCTTCCAGTGGATAGACCGATGGGGCTGTCGTTTTGGC-3'

A G T

T

[SEQ ID NO:14]

15 Construction of humanized 266 (Hu266) variable regions. Humanization of the
mouse antibody V regions was carried out as outlined by Queen et al. [*Proc. Natl. Acad.*
Sci. USA 86:10029-10033 (1988)]. The human V region framework used as an acceptor for
Mu266 CDRs was chosen based on sequence homology. The computer programs ABMOD
and ENCAD [Levitt, M., *J. Mol. Biol.* 168:595-620 (1983)] were used to construct a
20 molecular model of the variable regions. Amino acids in the humanized V regions that
were predicted to have contact with CDRs were substituted with the corresponding residues
of Mu266. This was done at residues 46, 47, 49, and 98 in the heavy chain and at residue
51 in the light chain. The amino acids in the humanized V region that were found to be
rare in the same V-region subgroup were changed to the consensus amino acids to
25 eliminate potential immunogenicity. This was done at residues 42 and 44 in the light chain.

The light and heavy chain variable region genes were constructed and amplified using eight overlapping synthetic oligonucleotides ranging in length from approximately 65 to 80 bases [He, X. Y., et al., J. Immunol. 160: 029-1035 (1998)]. The oligonucleotides were annealed pairwise and extended with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, yielding four double-stranded fragments. The resulting fragments were denatured, annealed pairwise, and extended with Klenow, yielding two fragments. These fragments were denatured, annealed pairwise, and extended once again, yielding a full-length gene. The resulting product was amplified by PCR using the Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN). The PCR-amplified fragments were gel-purified and cloned into pCR4Blunt-TOPO vector. After sequence confirmation, the

VL and VH genes were digested with MluI and XbaI, gel-purified, and subcloned respectively into vectors for expression of light and heavy chains to make pVk-Hu266 and pVg1-Hu266 (see Figures 6 and 7, respectively, herein) [Co, M. S., et al., J. Immunol. 148:1149-1154 (1992)]. The mature humanized 266 antibody expressed from these plasmids has the light chain of SEQ ID NO:11 and the heavy chain of SEQ ID NO:12.

Stable transfection. Stable transfection into mouse myeloma cell line Sp2/0 was accomplished by electroporation using a Gene Pulser apparatus (BioRad, Hercules, CA) at 360 V and 25 μ F as described (Co et al., 1992). Before transfection, pVk-Hu266 and pVg1-Hu266 plasmid DNAs were linearized using FspI. Approximately 10^7 Sp2/0 cells were transfected with 20 μ g of pVk-Hu266 and 40 μ g of pVg1-Hu266. The transfected cells were suspended in DME medium containing 10% FBS and plated into several 96-well plates. After 48 hr, selection media (DME medium containing 10% FBS, HT media supplement, 0.3 mg/ml xanthine and 1 μ g/ml mycophenolic acid) was applied. Approximately 10 days after the initiation of the selection, culture supernatants were assayed for antibody production by ELISA as shown below. High yielding clones were expanded in DME medium containing 10% FBS and further analyzed for antibody expression. Selected clones were then adapted to growth in Hybridoma SFM.

Measurement of antibody expression by ELISA. Wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Nunc-Immuno plate, Cat # 439454, NalgeNunc, Naperville, IL) were coated with 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml goat anti-human IgG, Fc γ fragment specific, polyclonal antibodies (Cat # 109-005-098, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) in 0.2 M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.4) overnight at 4°C. After washing with Washing Buffer (PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20), wells were blocked with 400 μ l of Superblock Blocking Buffer (Cat # 37535, Pierce) for 30 min and then washed with Washing Buffer. Samples containing Hu266 were appropriately diluted in ELISA Buffer (PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.1% Tween 20) and applied to ELISA plates (100 μ l per well). As a standard, humanized anti-CD33 IgG1 monoclonal antibody HuM195 (Co, et al., 1992, above) was used. The ELISA plate was incubated for 2 hr at room temperature and the wells were washed with Wash Buffer. Then, 100 μ l of 1/1,000-diluted HRP-conjugated goat anti-human kappa polyclonal antibodies (Cat # 1050-05, Southern Biotechnology, Birmingham, AL) in ELISA Buffer was applied to each well. After incubating for 1 hr at room temperature and washing with Wash Buffer, 100 μ l of ABTS substrate (Cat #s 507602 and 506502, Kirkegaard and Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg, MD) was added to each well.

Color development was stopped by adding 100 μ l of 2% oxalic acid per well. Absorbance was read at 415 nm using an OPTImax microplate reader (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA).

Purification of Hu266. One of the high Hu266-expressing Sp2/0 stable transfectants (clone 1D9) was adapted to growth in Hybridoma SFM and expanded to 2 liter in roller bottles. Spent culture supernatant was harvested when cell viability reached 10% or below and loaded onto a protein-A Sepharose column. The column was washed with PBS before the antibody was eluted with 0.1 M glycine-HCl (pH 2.5), 0.1 M NaCl. The eluted protein was dialyzed against 3 changes of 2 liter PBS and filtered through a 0.2 μ m filter prior to storage at 4°C. Antibody concentration was determined by measuring absorbance at 280 nm (1 mg/ml = 1.4 A_{280}). SDS-PAGE in Tris-glycine buffer was performed according to standard procedures on a 4-20% gradient gel (Cat # EC6025, Novex, San Diego, CA). Purified humanized 266 antibody is reduced and run on an SDS-PAGE gel. The whole antibody shows two bands of approximate molecular weights 25 kDa and 50 kDa. These results are consistent with the molecular weights of the light chain and heavy chain or heavy chain fragment calculated from their amino acid compositions.

Example 14

In vitro binding properties of humanized 266 antibody

The binding efficacy of humanized 266 antibody, synthesized and purified as described above, was compared with the mouse 266 antibody using biotinylated mouse 266 antibody in a comparative ELISA. Wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Nunc-Immuno plate, Cat # 439454, NalgeNunc) were coated with 100 μ l of β -amyloid peptide (1-42) conjugated to BSA in 0.2 M sodium carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.4) (10 μ g/mL) overnight at 4°C. The A β ₁₋₄₂-BSA conjugate was prepared by dissolving 7.5 mg of A β ₁₋₄₂-Cys₄₃ (C-terminal cysteine A β ₁₋₄₂, AnaSpec) in 500 μ L of dimethylsulfoxide, and then immediately adding 1,500 μ L of distilled water. Two (2) milligrams of maleimide-activated bovine serum albumin (Pierce) was dissolved in 200 μ L of distilled water. The two solutions were combined, thoroughly mixed, and allowed to stand at room temperature for two (2) hours. A gel chromatography column was used to separate unreacted peptide from A β ₁₋₄₂-Cys-BSA conjugate.

After washing the wells with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.1% Tween 20 (Washing Buffer) using an ELISA plate washer, the wells were blocked by adding 300 μ L of SuperBlock reagent (Pierce) per well. After 30 minutes of blocking, the wells were washed Washing Buffer and excess liquid was removed.

5 A mixture of biotinylated Mu266 (0.3 μ g/ml final concentration) and competitor antibody (Mu266 or Hu266; starting at 750 μ g/ml final concentration and serial 3-fold dilutions) in ELISA Buffer were added in triplicate in a final volume of 100 μ l per well. As a no-competitor control, 100 μ l of 0.3 μ g/ml biotinylated Mu266 was added. As a background control, 100 μ l of ELISA Buffer was added. The ELISA plate was incubated
10 at room temperature for 90 min. After washing the wells with Washing Buffer, 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml HRP-conjugated streptavidin (Cat # 21124, Pierce) was added to each well. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 min and washed with Washing Buffer. For color development, 100 μ l/well of ABTS Peroxidase Substrate (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories) was added. Color development was stopped by adding 100 μ l/well of 2%
15 oxalic acid. Absorbance was read at 415 nm. The absorbances were plotted against the log of the competitor concentration, curves were fit to the data points (using Prism) and the IC50 was determined for each antibody using methods well-known in the art.

 The mean IC50 for mouse 266 was 4.7 μ g/mL (three separate experiments, standard deviation = 1.3 μ g/mL) and for humanized 266 was 7.5 μ g/mL (three separate experiments,
20 standard deviation = 1.1 μ g/mL). A second set of three experiments were carried out, essentially as described above, and the mean IC50 for mouse 266 was determined to be 3.87 μ g/mL (SD = 0.12 μ g/mL) and for human 266, the IC50 was determined to be 4.0 μ g/mL (SD = 0.5 μ g/mL). On the basis of these results, we conclude that humanized 266 has binding properties that are very similar to those of the mouse antibody 266. Therefore,
25 we expect that humanized 266 has very similar *in vitro* and *in vivo* activities compared with mouse 266 and will exhibit in humans the same effects demonstrated with mouse 266 in mice.

Example 15

In vitro binding properties of mouse antibodies 266 and 4G8

30 Antibody affinity ($KD = Kd / Ka$) was determined using a BIAcore biosensor 2000 and data analyzed with BIAevaluation (v. 3.1) software. A capture antibody (rabbit anti-

mouse) was coupled via free amine groups to carboxyl groups on flow cell 2 of a biosensor chip (CM5) using N-ethyl-N-dimethylaminopropyl carbodiimide and N-hydroxysuccinimide (EDC/NHS). A non-specific rabbit IgG was coupled to flow cell 1 as a background control. Monoclonal antibodies were captured to yield 300 resonance units (RU). Amyloid-beta 1-40 or 1-42 (Biosource International, Inc.) was then flowed over the chip at decreasing concentrations (1000 to 0.1 times KD). To regenerate the chip, bound anti-A β antibody was eluted from the chip using a wash with glycine-HCl (pH 2). A control injection containing no amyloid-beta served as a control for baseline subtraction. Sensorgrams demonstrating association and dissociation phases were analyzed to determine Kd and Ka. Using this method, the affinity of mouse antibody 266 for both A β ₁₋₄₀ and for A β ₁₋₄₂ was found to be 4 pM. The affinity of 4G8 for A β ₁₋₄₀ was 23 nM and for A β ₁₋₄₂ was 24 nM. Despite a 6000-fold difference in affinities for A β , both 266 and 4G8, which bind to epitopes between amino acids 13 and 28 of A β , effectively sequester A β from human CSF. Therefore, the location of the epitope is paramount, rather than binding affinity, in determining the ability of an antibody to sequester A β and to provide the beneficial and surprising advantages of the present invention.

Example 16

Epitope mapping of mouse antibody 266 using Biacore methodology and soluble peptides

The BIAcore is an automated biosensor system for measuring molecular interactions [Karlsson R., et al. J. Immunol. Methods 145:229-240 (1991)]. The advantage of the BIAcore over other binding assays is that binding of the antigen can be measured without having to label or immobilize the antigen (i.e. the antigen maintains a more native conformation). The BIAcore methodology was used to assess the binding of various amyloid-beta peptide fragments to mouse antibody 266, essentially as described above in Example 12, except that all dilutions were made with HEPES buffered saline containing Tween 20, a variety of fragments of A β (BioSource International) were injected, and a single concentration of each fragment was injected (440 nM).

Amyloid beta fragments 1-28, 12-28, 17-28 and 16-25 bound to mouse antibody 266, while A β fragments 1-20, 10-20, and 22-35 did not bind. Fragments 1-20, 10-20 and 22-35 bound to other MAbs with known epitope specificity for those regions of A β . Using this methodology, the binding epitope for the mouse antibody 266 appears to be between

amino acids 17 and 25 of A β . Since binding usually occurs with at least 3 residues of the epitope present, one could further infer that the epitope is contained within residues 19-23.

Example 17

In vitro binding properties of humanized antibody 266

- 5 The affinity ($KD = Kd / Ka$) of humanized 266 antibody, synthesized and purified as described above, was determined essentially as described above in Example 15. Using this method, the affinity of humanized 266 for A β ₁₋₄₂ was found to be 4 pM.
-

Claims

1. A humanized antibody that specifically binds an epitope contained within positions 13-28 of A β .
2. A humanized antibody that sequesters A β peptide from its bound, circulating form in blood, and alters clearance of soluble and bound forms of A β in central nervous system and plasma.
3. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2 that is a humanized antibody *per se*.
4. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2 that is a fragment.
5. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2 that specifically binds to an epitope having an amino acid between positions 17 and 25 of A β , which epitope position is determined using the BIAcore method.
6. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2 that specifically binds to an epitope having an amino acid between positions 19 and 23 of A β , which epitope position is determined using the BIAcore method.
7. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2 that specifically binds to an epitope of A β to which antibody 266 specifically binds.
8. The humanized antibody of claim 1, which specifically binds an epitope contained in positions 13-20 of said A β peptide.
9. The humanized antibody of claim 8, which specifically binds an epitope that includes positions 16, 17, or 18 of said A β peptide.
10. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2, which is a single chain antibody.
11. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2, which comprises human framework regions.

12. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2, which comprises humanized CDR.

13. The humanized antibody of claim 1 or 2, which is humanized Mab 266.

14. The humanized antibody, or fragment thereof, of claim 13, comprising a humanized light chain comprising three light chain complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the mouse monoclonal antibody 266 and a light chain variable region framework sequence from a human immunoglobulin light chain; and a humanized heavy chain comprising three heavy chain CDRs from the mouse monoclonal antibody 266 and a heavy chain variable region framework sequence from a human immunoglobulin heavy chain; wherein the light chain CDRs have the following amino acid sequences:

10 light chain CDR1:
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Ile Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Ala Tyr Leu His
 (SEQ ID NO:1)

15 light chain CDR2:
 1 5
 Lys Val Ser Asn Arg Phe Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)

and, light chain CDR3:
 1 5
 Ser Gln Ser Thr His Val Pro Trp Thr (SEQ ID NO:3);

and the heavy chain CDRs have the following amino acid sequences:

25 heavy chain CDR1:
 1 5
 Arg Tyr Ser Met Ser (SEQ ID NO:4)

heavy chain CDR2:
 1 5 10 15
 30 Gln Ile Asn Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Thr Val Lys Gly (SEQ ID NO:5)

and, heavy chain CDR3:
 1
 35 Gly Asp Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6).

15. The humanized antibody, or fragment thereof, of claim 13, comprising a humanized light chain variable region comprising the following sequence:

1 5 10 15
 40 Asp Xaa Val Met Thr Gln Xaa Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Xaa Xaa

20 25 30
 Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Xaa
 35 40 45
 5 Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Ala Tyr Leu His Trp Phe Leu Gln Lys Pro
 50 55 60
 Gly Gln Ser Pro Xaa Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Asn Arg Phe
 65 70 75
 10 Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp
 80 85 90
 15 Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Xaa Gly Val
 95 100 105
 Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Gln Ser Thr His Val Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Xaa
 110
 20 Gly Thr Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Lys Arg (SEQ ID NO:7)

wherein:

- Xaa at position 2 is Val or Ile;
- Xaa at position 7 is Ser or Thr;
- Xaa at position 14 is Thr or Ser;
- 25 Xaa at position 15 is Leu or Pro;
- Xaa at position 30 is Ile or Val;
- Xaa at position 50 is Arg, Gln, or Lys;
- Xaa at position 88 is Val or Leu;
- Xaa at position 105 is Gln or Gly;
- 30 Xaa at position 108 is Lys or Arg; and
- Xaa at position 109 is Val or Leu;

And a heavy chain variable region comprising the following sequence:

1 5 10 15
 Xaa Val Gln Leu Val Glu Xaa Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly
 35 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser
 35 40 45
 40 Arg Tyr Ser Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Xaa Leu Val Ala Gln Ile Asn Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Thr Tyr Tyr
 65 70 75
 45 Pro Asp Xaa Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Xaa
 80 85 90
 Xaa Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Xaa Asp

95 100 105
 Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Ser Gly Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 5 110
 Thr Xaa Val Thr Val Ser Ser (SEQ ID NO:8)

wherein:

- 10 Xaa at position 1 is Glu or Gln;
 Xaa at position 7 is Ser or Leu;
 Xaa at position 46 is Glu, Val, Asp, or Ser;
 Xaa at position 63 is Thr or Ser;
 Xaa at position 75 is Ala, Ser, Val, or Thr;
 15 Xaa at position 76 is Lys or Arg;
 Xaa at position 89 is Glu or Asp; and
 Xaa at position 107 is Leu or Thr.

- 20 16. The humanized antibody or fragment thereof of claim 15 having a light chain variable region of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:9 and a heavy chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:10.

17. The humanized antibody or fragment thereof of claim 16 having a light chain of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:11 and a heavy chain of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:12.

- 25 18. An antibody fragment obtainable by enzymatic cleavage of the humanized antibody of any one of claims 1 - 17.

19. The fragment of claim 18 which is an Fab or F(ab')₂ fragment.

~~20. The fragment of claim 19, which is an F(ab')₂ fragment.~~

21. The fragment of claim 19, which is an Fab fragment.

- 30 22. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 21 that is an IgG₁ immunoglobulin isotype.

23. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 18, wherein the antibody or fragment thereof is produced in a host cell selected from the group consisting of a myeloma cell, a chinese hamster ovary cell, a syrian hamster ovary cell, and a human embryonic kidney cell.

5 24. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-23, which, when administered peripherally to a human subject, does not need to cross the subject's blood-brain barrier to exert its beneficial effects.

10 25. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-23, which, when administered peripherally to a human subject, does not require cellular responses in the subject's brain to exert its beneficial effects.

26. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-23, which, when administered peripherally to a human subject, does not substantially bind aggregated A β in the subject's brain.

15 27. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-23, which, when administered peripherally to a human subject, does not need to significantly reduce A β plaque burden in the subject's brain in order to exert all of its beneficial effects.

28. A nucleic acid, comprising a sequence coding for the light chain or the heavy chain of the humanized antibody of any one of claims 1 - 27, or a fragment thereof.

20 29. One or more nucleic acids, which when expressed in a suitable host cell, yield an antibody of any one of claims 1 - 27.

30. The nucleic acid of claim 28, comprising a sequence coding for the light chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:7 or SEQ ID NO:9.

31. The nucleic acid of claim 28, comprising a sequence coding for the heavy chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:8 or SEQ ID NO:10.

32. The nucleic acid of claim 28, comprising a sequence coding for the light chain given by SEQ ID NO:11.

33. The nucleic acid of claim 28, comprising a sequence coding for the heavy chain given by SEQ ID NO:12.

5 34. An expression vector for expressing the antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 27 comprising nucleotide sequences encoding said antibody or fragment.

35. A cell transfected with the expression vector of claim 34.

36. A cell transfected with two expression vectors of claim 34, wherein a first vector comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a light chain and a second vector
10 comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a heavy chain.

37. A recombinant cell that produces the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 13 - 17.

38. The cell of any one of claims 35 - 37, wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of a myeloma cell, a chinese hamster ovary cell, a syrian hamster ovary
15 cell, and a human embryonic kidney cell.

39. A pharmaceutical composition that comprises the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

40. A method to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans, which method comprises administering to a human subject
20 in need of such inhibition an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment thereof that specifically immunoreacts with an epitope contained in positions 13-28 of A β .

41. A method to reduce amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need of such reduction an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment thereof which
25 specifically immunoreacts with an epitope contained in positions 13-28 of A β .

42. A method to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need of such inhibition an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment thereof that sequesters A β peptide from its bound, circulating form in blood.

5 43. A method to reduce amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need of such reduction an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment thereof which sequesters A β peptide from its bound, circulating form in blood.

10 44. The method of any of claims 40-43, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not need to cross the blood-brain barrier to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species.

45. The method of any of claims 40-43, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not require cellular responses to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species.

15 46. The method of any of claims 40-43, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not substantially bind aggregated A β in the brain.

20 47. The method of any one of claims 40 - 46, wherein the subject is diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

48. The method of any one of claims 40 - 46, wherein the subject is not diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

25 49. The method of any one of claims 40 - 48, wherein the antibody is administered by a peripheral route.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein the antibody is administered by an oral, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous route.

51. Use of the humanized antibody or a fragment thereof according to any one of Claims 1-27 for the manufacture of a medicament, including prolonged expression of recombinant sequences of the antibody or antibody fragment in human tissues, for treating clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

52. A method of reversing cognitive decline in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27.

53. A method of improving cognition in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27

54. A method of treating cognitive decline in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27.

55. A method of preventing cognitive decline in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27.

56. The method of any one of claims 52-55, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not need to cross the blood-brain barrier to affect cognition.

57. The method of any one of claims 52 - 55, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not require cellular responses to affect cognition.

58. The method of any one of claims 52 - 55, wherein said antibody or fragment, when administered peripherally to humans, does not substantially bind aggregated A β in the brain.

5 59. The method of any one of claims 52 - 57, wherein the subject is diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

60. The method of any one of claims 52 - 57, wherein the subject is not diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

10 61. The method of any one of claims 52 - 60, wherein the antibody is administered by a peripheral route.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein the antibody is administered by an oral, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous route.

15 63. Use of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1-27 for the manufacture of a medicament, including prolonged expression of recombinant sequences of the antibody or antibody fragment in human tissues, for treating, preventing, or reversing cognitive decline in clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

20 64. A method of treating Alzheimer's disease, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of the antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 27.

65. Use of the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 27 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating Alzheimer's disease.

25 66. A method to assess the response of a human subject to treatment with an antibody that binds A β or a fragment thereof, comprising:

a) administering the antibody or a fragment thereof to the subject; and

b) measuring the concentration of A β in the subject's blood.

67. A method of treating a human subject with an antibody that binds A β or a fragment thereof, comprising:

administering a first amount of the antibody or fragment thereof to the subject;

5 within 3 hours to two weeks after administering the first dose, measuring the concentration of A β in the subject's blood;

c) if necessary, calculating a second amount of antibody or fragment thereof based on the result of step b), which second amount is the same as or different than the first amount; and

10 d) administering the second amount of the antibody or fragment.

68. A method of assessing in a human subject the efficacy of an antibody that binds to A β , or a fragment thereof, for inhibiting or preventing A β amyloid plaque formation, for reducing A β amyloid plaque, for reducing the effects of toxic soluble A β species, or for treating a condition or a disease associated with A β plaque, comprising:

15 a) obtaining a first sample of the subject's plasma or CSF;

b) measuring a baseline concentration of A β in the first sample;

c) administering the antibody or fragment thereof to the subject;

d) within 3 hours to two weeks after administering the antibody or fragment thereof, obtaining a second sample of the subject's plasma or CSF; and

20 e) measuring the concentration of A β in the second sample; wherein, efficacy is related to the quantity of A β bound to the antibody in the blood and the concentration of A β in the CSF.

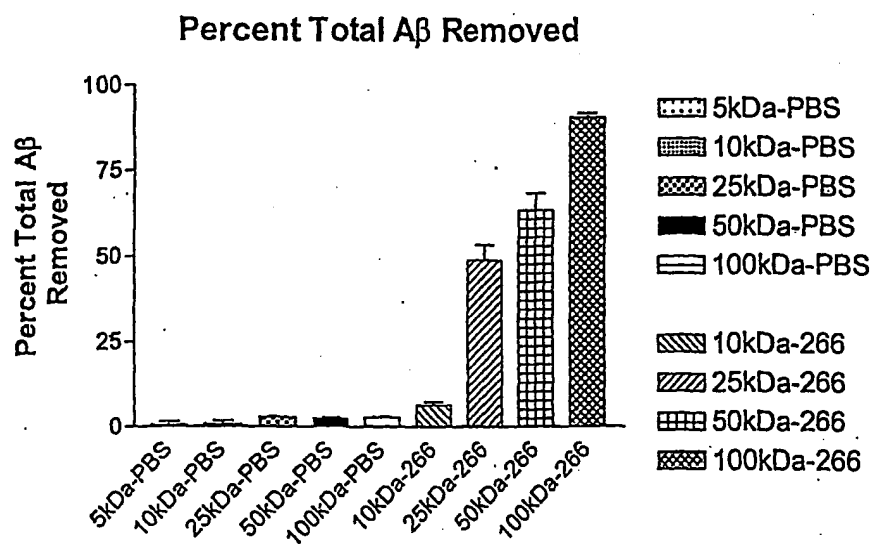


Figure 1